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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/600,337	06/23/2003	Sang-Chul Hwang	1572.1130	7203
21171	7590	06/28/2007		
STAAS & HALSEY LLP SUITE 700 1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20005			EXAMINER SANDOVAL, KRISTIN D	
			ART UNIT 2132	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 06/28/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/600,337

Applicant(s)

HWANG ET AL.

Examiner

Kristin D. Sandoval

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 April 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 23 June 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-16 are pending.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments, see Remarks, pg. 6, 3rd paragraph, filed April 3, 2007, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-16 under 35 U.S.C. 102 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Zeng, U.S. Patent No. 6,681,212.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-16 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

3. Regarding independent claims 1, 7 and 16, it is unclear how the method achieves the stated use and function of preventing an unauthorized use of a virtual compact disk image file. It is understood that a user computer id is temporarily stored within the virtual cd program, however, then the exact same id is stored within the virtual cd image file being used through the program, "temporarily storing an identification of a user computer within the virtual CD program" and "storing the identification temporarily stored within the virtual CD program in the downloaded virtual CD image file." Since the same identification is stored in the program and

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the image file it is unclear what is achieved by comparing the two identifications since they are the same and will match since the same identification is being stored. Therefore, it is unclear as to when the two identifications would not match due to unauthorized use. It seems that unauthorized use would not be prevented since an unauthorized user would not need to do anything in order to play the CD image file. If they did do something, such as tamper with one of the identifications, then that is what would prevent the unauthorized use.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

4. Claims 1, 4-6 and 13-16 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mott et al. (Mott), U.S. Patent No. 6,170,060 in view of Zeng, U.S. Patent No. 6,681,212.

As per claims 1 and 4-6:

Mott substantially teaches a method of preventing unauthorized use of a virtual compact disc comprising:

temporarily storing an identification (9:42-10:24; 10:39-58);

accessing a server supplying a predetermined virtual CD image file through the user computer; receiving a CD key transmitted from the server required for using the downloaded virtual CD ;allowing the user to download the virtual CD image file supplied from the sever into the user computer upon fulfillment of a request for an authentication number (11:50-12:17);

storing the identification temporarily stored within the virtual CD program in the downloaded virtual CD image file (13:18-14:22);

comparing the identification temporarily stored within the virtual CD program with the identification stored in the virtual CD image file when the downloaded virtual CD image file is selected to be reproduced (14:55-15:57); and

interrupting reading the selected downloaded virtual CD image file through the virtual CD program if the two identifications do not match (18:23-36).

Mott fails to disclose storing a CPU id of the user computer within the program. However, Zeng discloses storing Computer Identification Numbers (CIN)'s within software (3:7-40). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to utilize the user computer id numbers in order to protect the content that does not utilize encryption in order to allow a protected, simple, low cost means for copyright protection and sales as taught by Zeng (2:44-50).

As per claims 13-16:

Mott further discloses:

A programmed computer processor that maintains an identification corresponding to the downloading virtual CD device, stores the maintained identification in the downloaded virtual CD during the downloading, and in response to an access to the downloaded virtual CD, determines the accessible state according to a match between the maintained identification and the identification of the downloaded virtual CD (13:18-15:57).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to utilize the user computer id numbers in order to protect the content that does not utilize encryption in order to allow a protected, simple, low cost means for copyright protection and sales as taught by Zeng (2:44-50).

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5. Claim 2 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mott in view of Zeng and further in view of Morrison, U.S. PG-PUB 2003/0018895.

As per claim 2:

Mott and Zeng fail to teach the temporarily stored identification being read from a CMOS-RAM of the user computer. However, Morrison discloses an ID being read from a CMOS-RAM in a similar field of endeavor (paragraph 0078, table 1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to read the identification from a CMOS-RAM because it eliminates the need to transfer any keys therefore increasing security (paragraph 0035).

6. Claim 3 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mott in view of Zeng and further in view of Ezaki, U.S. Patent No. 7,035,827.

As per claim 3:

Mott and Zeng fail to teach the user driving a file transfer protocol to download the virtual CD. However, Ezaki discloses FTP being used to download content onto a device (14:38-46). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to use FTP when downloading the content because it would be compatible with most Rights Management and Protection systems (Ezaki, 3:34-38).

7. Claims 7 and 10-12 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mott in view of Hirano et al. (Hirano), U.S. Patent No. 7,146,508.

As per claims 7 and 10-12:

Mott substantially teaches a method comprising:

accessing a server supplying a predetermined virtual CD image file through the user computer; receiving a CD key transmitted from the server required for using the downloaded virtual CD ;allowing the user to download the virtual CD image file supplied from the sever into the user computer upon fulfillment of a request for an authentication number (11:50-12:17);

storing the identification temporarily stored within the virtual CD program in the downloaded virtual CD image file (13:18-14:22);

comparing the identification temporarily stored within the virtual CD program with the identification stored in the virtual CD image file when the downloaded virtual CD image file is selected to be reproduced (14:55-15:57); and

interrupting reading the selected downloaded virtual CD image file through the virtual CD program if the two identifications do not match (18:23-36).

Mott fails to teach storing an id of a user computer in a predetermined register within the user computer as designated by the virtual CD program. However, Hirano discloses a predetermined read register that stores ID data (2:1-8). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to store the ID in a predetermined register in order for the program to know where to retrieve quickly.

8. Claims 8 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mott in view of Hirano et al. (Hirano), U.S. Patent No. 7,146,508 and further in view of Morrison.

As per claim 8:

Mott and Hirano fail to teach the temporarily stored identification being read from a CMOS-RAM of the user computer. However, Morrison discloses an ID being read from a CMOS-RAM in a similar field of endeavor (paragraph 0078, table 1).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to read the identification from a CMOS-RAM because it eliminates the need to transfer any keys therefore increasing security (paragraph 0035).

9. Claims 9 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mott in view of Hirano et al. (Hirano), U.S. Patent No. 7,146,508 and further in view of Ezaki.

As per claim 9:

Mott fails to teach the user driving a file transfer protocol to download the virtual CD. However, Ezaki discloses FTP being used to download content onto a device (14:38-46). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to use FTP when downloading the content because it would be compatible with most Rights Management and Protection systems (Ezaki, 3:34-38).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kristin D. Sandoval whose telephone number is 571-272-7958. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 8:00-5:30.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on 571-272-3799. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Kristin D Sandoval
Examiner
Art Unit 2132

KPS
KDS


Benjamin E. Lerner
Examiner Art Unit 2132